THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS

District News

Executive Board Meeting

Tax Payer versus Federal Government

Home Show Competition

New Method of Purifying Water

Practical Demonstration

Meeting of Building Congress

Property Inventory

Vol. 2 September, 1934 No. 9

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Building Congress of Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Builders Congress, representing the construction industry in Wisconsin, is protesting vigorously the growing tendency on the part of governmental bodies to engage in architectural, engineering and construction work. Various governmental units are increasing the number and size of bureaus to take care of work which could be more efficiently and economically performed by private organizations and individuals. The industry resents this competition as uneconomical and unquestionably unfair, not only to the members of the industry, but to all other taxpayers.

The Builders Congress of Wisconsin is made up of eighteen organizations, employing one hundred two thousand two hundred and forty-three people, according to U. S. census,, 1930. These workers with their families represent a large portion of your electorate. The entire industry in Wisconsin has suffered through the competition of these governmental units. These men are insistent that the governmental bodies of all kinds keep out of any competitive business with them and all candidates for public office in Wisconsin are being asked to definitely state their stand on this question.

Will you, therefore, kindly fill in and return at once the following questionnaire by September 10, 1934. Replies received will be distributed to the organizations whose signatures appear on this letter on or before September 15, 1934, and will be published in our various trade journals and bulletins.

Thanking you for your prompt attention, we are

Very truly yours,

The State Association of Wisconsin Architects
Wis. Chapter, American Institute of Architects
Mil. Branch, American Society of Civil Engineers
Milwaukee Master Plumbers' Association, Inc.
General Contractors' Association
Mason Contractors' Association
Sheet Metal Contractors' Association of Wisconsin
Master Carpenters' Association
Wisconsin Tile Advancement Association
Terrazzo Contractors' Association
Milwaukee Society of Iron and Steel Fabricators
Electrical Contractors' and Dealers' Association
Cut Stone Contractors
Iron League of Milwaukee
Employing Plasterers' Association
Wisconsin Retail Lumbermen's Association
The Millwork Bureau
Milwaukee Master House Painters' and Decorators' Association, Inc.
Electrical League of Milwaukee
Builders Exchange

1. Do you favor the continuation of governmental architectural, engineering and construction departments?

Federal— YES( ) NO( ) State— YES( ) NO( )
Municipal— YES( ) NO( ) County— YES( ) NO( )

2. Should they be immediately reduced to advisory capacity only?

YES( ) NO( )

3. Do you believe in governmental agencies competing with private recognized business?

YES( ) NO( )

4. If elected, will you legislate and vote for abolishing the planmaking and construction divisions of all such departments?

YES( ) NO( )

Candidate's Signature: _____

_____
Witnessed by:

THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
THE · STATE · ASSOCIATION · OF · WISCONSIN · ARCHITECTS

Vol. II, No. 9 *An Organization Promoting the Best Interests of the Profession by United Action* SEPT., 1934

News From the Districts

Seventh District News

A special meeting of the Seventh District was called to order Aug. 23, at 8:15 p. m. in the Builders' club. Forty-one members were present.

The meeting was called to order by President William Redden. Leigh Hunt, first vice president, acted as secretary in the absence of Ralph Kloppenburg. Arthur Seidenschwartz, Edward A. Kuenzli and Urban Peacock, other members of the board, were also present.

The first business was the report of the Outing committee by Arthur Kienapple, chairman. The other members on the committee were George Spinti, Urban Peacock, Gilbert Grunwald, Herbert Ebeling and John Brucker.

The chairman reported that 68 members and ten guests attended the Outing at U. F. Durner's summer home, July 21.

A profit of $5.53 was reported. The sum would have been larger if it had not been for the extremely hot weather keeping down the attendance. Provision was made for 125. Consequently much of the food was not consumed.

The acting secretary read the request for this special meeting to discuss the proposed State Code. The request was signed by A. F. Keymar, H. R. Slaby and R. O. Steffen.

T. L. Rose, chairman of the Joint Code committee was requested by the chairman to take the chair and answer questions on the code. Leigh Hunt of the code committee assisted Mr. Rose.

A general discussion on the Proposed Code ensued. The following members talked: A. F. Keymar, H. R. Slaby, R. O. Steffen, A. F. Seidenschwartz, W. H. Mitterhausen, M. F. Pfaller, W. F. Liebert, R. H. Bierman and U. F. Peacock.

At the conclusion of the general discussion the chairman appointed a special committee to analyze certain phases of the code and make a written report of their recommendation to the Code committee.

The committee is A. F. Keymar, chairman, H. R. Slaby and R. O. Steffen.

The meeting thanked Mr. Rose for his fine work.

Harry Bogner reported on the progress of the Special committee for the Building and Loan League remodeling of three homes. (A complete report of the committee will be found on page 8, column 2.)

Leigh Hunt requested the members of the Seventh District to send in articles to THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT.

The meeting adjourned at 10:50 p. m.

Leigh Hunt, Acting Secretary.

As we go to press we regret the absence of any news from many districts. Mr. Secretaries, please send us copies of the minutes of your meetings or let us know when your next meetings will be held. Your friends would like to know what you are doing.

EDITOR.

SEPTEMBER CALENDAR

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12—

Meeting of Wisconsin Chapter, A. I. A., City Club, Milwaukee, 12:15 P.M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14—

Meeting of Board of Directors of District No. 7, Builders Club, Milwaukee, 4 P.M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18—

Annual Meeting of District No. 7, Builders Club, Milwaukee, 8 P.M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21—

Meeting of State Executives Board, City Club, Milwaukee, 12:15 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26—

Meeting of Madison Chapter, A. I. A.

Sixth District News

We publish the following schedule of minimum charges, Professional fees, Owners and Architect agreement and rules of Professional Practice used by the Madison members of the 6th district, as we believe it will be of interest to all districts.

SCHEDULE OF MINIMUM CHARGES
PROFESSIONAL FEES, OWNERS AND ARCHITECTS AGREEMENT AND RULES OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE
OF THE
MADISON CHAPTER OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS

1. All new Buildings 6%
2. Alterations and Additions to existing Buildings 10%
3. Monuments, Furniture, Lighting Fixtures, Special Detached Features and Cabinet Work 15%

A higher fee than the above minimum schedule may be charged should the locality, the nature of the work, the quality of the services to be rendered or other circumstances justify a higher charge.

•

It is hereby mutually understood and agreed by and between . . . . . .

Owner, of . . . . . and . . . . . Architect of Madison, Wisconsin that the above named Architect be and is hereby authorized by the above named Owner to perform the architectural services on the Owner's contemplated . . . . . for which the Owner agrees to pay the Architect . . . . % of the total cost and the undersigned mutually agree to abide by the rules and regulations as set forth in the following pages.

Date . . . . . .

Signed . . . . . Owner

Signed . . . . . Architect

ARTICLE 1. The Architects fee shall be computed upon the entire

(*Continued on page 7, col. 3*)

THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT

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The State Association of Wisconsin Architects

An Organization promoting the best interests of the architectural profession by United Action.

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Publisher

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NOTES ON THE AUGUST MEETING OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD

T. L. ESCHWEILER, Acting Secretary

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Board was held at the City club Friday, Aug. 17. President Leo A. Brielmaier called the meeting to order at 12:15 p. m.

Present at the meeting were L. A. Brielmaier, Leigh Hunt, Henry Foeller, Edgar Berners, Henry Auler, A. C. Eschweiler, Jr., W. J. Redden, Fitzhugh Scott and T. L. Eschweiler.

Proxies were received from R. C. Kirchhoff and Frank Riley. Peter Brust and Bruce Uthus were absent. Secretary William G. Herbst was excused and T. L. Eschweiler was acting secretary.

The minutes and secretary's report were approved.

Thomas L. Rose, chairman of the Joint Code committee, was guest speaker on the proposed code which was published in the August issue of THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT.

After a lengthy discussion of the code, a motion was made by Leigh Hunt, seconded by Henry Foeller and carried, instructing the secretary to write to each District Chairman urging him to call a meeting of his district for the purpose of reading the Proposed Code. The secretary was to enclose a list of each district's membership, checking the names of those who have sent in their questionnaires, and requesting all members who have not done so to read and sign questionnaires.

Leigh Hunt reported the receipt of a letter from Carl J. Ludwig, Republican primary candidate for Congress, in which he requested an opportunity to address the members of the state association.

A. C. Eschweiler, Jr., proposed a questionnaire to be sent to all candidates in the primaries.

It was moved by Leigh Hunt and seconded by Edgar Berners and carried that the president appoint a special committee to carry out the suggestion of Mr. Eschweiler.

The president appointed Leigh Hunt chairman, T. L. Eschweiler and Fitzhugh Scott to act as a Special Action committee.

The president read a letter from T. L. Rose outlining the procedure of financing the Proposed Code if it were adopted.

Mr. Rose then further explained the details of filing the code and what it would cost to file.

The cost of filing the code as well as enforcing it is to be paid by the architects, he explained.

A copy of the program for the Home Show competition was placed on file.

A motion was made by Fitzhugh Scott and seconded by Leigh Hunt and carried, directing the secretary to send a resolution to the American Institute of Architects protesting against the elimination of architects in federal work.

The motion is as follows:

WHEREAS on June 29, 1934, an order was issued to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department providing that hereafter no private architects are to be employed as such by the Procurement Division for the performance of architectural services under the Post Office Building program in charge of the Treasury Department, and

WHEREAS it is understood that the Procurement Division will offer appointments as "Associate Architect" to men originally under favorable consideration for specific commissions — on condition that they come to Washington, take a temporary place on the staff of the Division and accept a monthly salary; and

WHEREAS such a procedure (a) takes advantage of a financially distressed group of professional men, in asking them to give up their private offices at a critical period, or else forego participation in a field of work rightfully theirs and in which they had been promised normal participation; and (b) deprives the public of the full benefit of their training, experience and skill in building design and construction, since their services can most effectively be performed in their own offices and with their own forces;

THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED That the State As-

(Concluded on page 5, col. 1)

TAXPAYERS VERSUS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

By LEIGH HUNT

In 1857 the American Institute of Architects was born.

In those days the problems were mostly designing and planning. Private money was used for financing. There were few projects undertaken by the federal government.

The Civil war and the consequent post war readjustments resulted in the railroads superceding the canal and oil wells replacing spurm oil. Readjustments due to rail transportation created new towns. Towns grew into cities and manufacturing grew apace. With the increasing use of cast iron came the invention of steel.

The need of better sanitation in conjested areas produced our modern water sewerage and plumbing engineering. Thomas Edison invented the electric light, Bell the telephone and by slow degrees the architect discovered he had enlarged his field. He had become a member of a profession where once he had been only an artist leaving much of the execution to the builders.

Throughout all this transition period the Institute grew and having ideals always raised the standard of professional practise so that it gave to its members sound rules to work under.

New problems are constantly being confronted and now and then they are not architectural but are matters of policy.

During the present administration many unemployment problems have been attacked, in a manner controversal, at last if we are to believe the press.

The National Industry Recovery act was made a law at the beginning of the Roosevelt administration and the architectural profession found itself placed by the N. R. A. at the head of the list of members of the construction industry, the largest capital goods industry and only second to agriculture in money involved.

Much has been done to aid the farmer but little for the construction industry.

Let us go back three years and review the activities of the institute's public works' committee.

This committee working with official Washington urged a change in government policy, giving private architects the work of designing public buildings and returning the architectural and engineering units of the federal government to administrative and supervisory departments. In the main their efforts seem to have been crowned with at least partial success. The Hon. L. W. Robert, fourth assistant secretary of the treasury, reported to the A. I. A. convention in May held in the nation's capital, through one of his assistants, that all post-office buildings costing over $60,000 would be placed in the hands of private architects.

All were jubilant, but not for long. On June 29, while the Procurement Division was busy selecting private architects for appointments in many cities, a sweeping order was issued, presumably by the Secretary of the Treasury, that after that date, no private architects were to be employed by the Procurement division on post office buildings.

The treasury department eventually began to expand. A call was made for 87 architectural draftsmen, 35 structural draftsmen, 20 heating, ventilating and plumbing draftsmen and 12 specification writers, with salaries ranging from $2600 to $3200 less 5%. All of this new personnel was in addition to the enormous staff now employed.

Washington, D. C. the capital, is a short ride by boat from the Atlantic ocean and many hundreds of miles from the center of population of the United States.

Our unemployment is not in the national capital, and by this we refer to the construction industry of which we, the architectural profession are a part.

A new problem is before us and a new situation. Private initiative is gradually being stamped out. Taxes will be increased and private incomes further decreased due to the increasing inroads by the administration into private business.

Thus the following resolution prepared by the Public Works committee of the institute and passed by the convention expresses the reason for employment of private architects:

Public Works—Employment of Private Architects

Whereas, Large investments in mills, quarries, factories, mines and transportation agencies have been rendered idle and unproductive as a result of the paralysis of the building industry; and

Whereas, Every dollar expended in building construction will benefit all classes in every community, and the prompt revival of building construction is imperative in the National program of recovery; and

Whereas, Such a revival can best be accomplished through the priming stimulus of a national program of public works, in which every group involved shall receive just treatment; now be it

Resolved, By the American Institute of Architects assembled in Washington at its Sixty-Sixth Convention, that no Public Works Program, involving building construction, can be wisely inaugurated or administered without due recognition of the Architectural Profession; and be it further

Resolved, That the designing of Federal, State or Municipal buildings, worthy of our national culture, and creditable to our civilization should be assigned to the group best qualifid by training and technical ability to design them—namely, the Architectural Profession.

This Profession protests and will continue to protest against the intrusion of Government Bureaus into the field of its legitimate activity; which intrusion is causing increasing unemployment in its ranks, destroying its morale, and disintegrating a group essential to the cultural development of society.

The Convention, therefore, urges upon the Board of Directors of the Institute, in its capacity as spokes-

(Continued on page 6, col. 1)

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sociation of Wisconsin Architects earnestly protests to the President of the United States against the procedure outlined above and respectfully requests that he cause this order and any similar orders that may have been issued to other departments of the Federal Government to be rescinded; and BE IT FURTHER

RESOLVED That this resolution be sent to the President of the American Institute of Architects with the request that it be presented by the Institute.

The meeting adjourned at 3 p. m.

HOME SHOW COMPETITION

The Home Show Committee requested the Seventh District of the State Association of Architects and the Wisconsin Chapter of the A. I. A. to write a program for the Home Show house. The competition closes on the 4th of September shortly after we go to press, however, we print the program in full for we believe it is an unusual one and should produce many original solutions owing to its simplicity.

The Milwaukee Real Estate Board is desirous of holding a competition for the design of the 1935 home for the Home Show. This competition will be open to all registered architects practicing in Milwaukee County.

The subject of this competition is to be a home of 20,000 cubic feet with a minimum of five rooms and capable of being built for from five to six thousand dollars. It will be erected on a fully improved interior lot with alley at rear, at least 40 feet wide and in the southwest section of the City of Milwaukee.

The five best designs entered in the contest in the opinion of the jury will be reproduced to scale in miniature models which will be located in department stores in various parts of the city. At each store the public will be invited to vote for one of the five for the "perfect home". The design receiving the highest number of votes will be built as the grand award of the 1935 Home Show.

The architect whose design is thus chosen will receive $200 in cash from the Home Show Committee for the developed working drawings and specifications for the building.

This contest will close September 4, 1934. All drawings must be submitted at the office of the Home Show not later than 5:00 p. m. on the closing day.

Drawings — The drawings required for this contest shall consist of:

Plot plan	— Scale $\frac{1}{16}$" to the foot
Basement plan	— Scale ⅛" to the foot
First floor plan	— Scale ⅛" to the foot
Second floor plan	— Scale ⅛" to the foot
Front elevation	— Scale ¼" to the foot
One side elevation	— Scale ¼" to the foot
Wall section	— Scale ¼" to the foot
Cubage diagram	— Scale ⅛" to the foot
Key to Materials	

Drawings shall be made on one sheet of Strathmore or other stiff board or may be drawn on tracing paper and floated on cardboard mount — 29"x23".

Drawings shall be simple architectural drawings. They shall be made in pen or pencil or a combination of these two mediums. No color will be allowed. No foliage background or foreground indication is to be shown. The elevation shall have conventional shadows cast at 45 degrees and may have materials indicated. Plot plan shall show the location of house with approach walks. Cubage diagram shall indicate calculation of cubage taken from basement floor line, outside lines of the exterior walls and the average height of roof. Closed porches shall be figured the same as building; open porches shall have one-third of their cubage included.

Anonymity of Drawings — All drawings shall be anonymously submitted, no nom de plume or other devise shall appear on the drawings. Each drawing shall be accompanied by a plain opaque envelope containing the name of the competitor.

Authorized by:
Leigh Hunt
Vice President, Dist. 7
State Assn. Wis. Architects
Alexander C. Eschweiler, Jr.
President, Wisconsin Chapter
Amer. Institute of Architects

Tax Payer vs Federal Government

(*Continued from page 5*)

man for the entire architectural profession, acting in conjunction with all component elements of the construction industry, including engineers, producers of building materials, contractors, subcontractors and labor, to assert the rights of its members, as citizens, and taxpayers, the professional employment by all government agencies for the designing of public buildings at adequate and proper rates of remuneration. For, inasmuch as it is now the established policy of the government to insist that labor, industry and capital alike be compensated on a just and equitable basis, no exception to this policy disadvantageous to the architectural profession or any other group in the building industry should be allowed to continue.

The Board is granted full authority to adopt such measures as may be necessary with the support of the Chapters to give practical effect to the purposes of these resolutions."

Just what is to be done to stop this tendency? The answer is Education. We must educate our legislative representative in all branches of our government—Federal, State, County and Municipal—as to what is best for the millions of voters in the construction industry.

If they cannot be educated we should make it our business to see that only those men and women who are aware of the menace are elected.

Modern Architecture

"What has made so called Modern Architecture so popular?"

"When and by whom was it originated and why?" asked a recent visitor.

Well, we sat down with a thump. Then we had a picture of the office buildings in Chicago of "The Nineties", with big, over-hanging cornices, ledges and balconies and dripping water. There's another picture of the Monadnock Building without these features.

Adler and Sullivan with the genius of Louis H. Sullivan late in the Nineteenth Century were doing things to the Classical Revival. Out of this new style has grown many variations. The best of these, we think, are the buildings in which classic beauty has been retained with new forms.

We see the pictures of the variations in other countries. Then the World War came, followed by the necessity of economy. Economy, the mother of invention, has done much to popularize modern architecture. In the United States great prosperity followed the World War, stimulating a great revival of the modern. It took on a still newer form, influenced by city codes requiring a set-back for light, which created towers. In fact some important examples are really towers.

Well, enough of this. We are sunk. But mark you, some day we will try to answer these questions! But stay! Mayhap some kindhearted reader may come to our aid.

The Editor.

Squaring the Circle With the Compass

In 1847 Victor Schulte prepared the plans of the St. Johns Cathedral. James Douglas, at that time a carpenter, was working on the building and undertook the then difficult task of erecting the large roof trusses. A. C. Clas was an apprentice and later a partner of Douglas in the practice of architecture. Peter Brust in his time received much of his training under Ferrey and Clas and now his son Paul is profiting from the experience of these four generations of architects. If any one can better that record, please drop us a line.

In the death of Raymond Hood of New York City, the profession of Architecture has lost one of its outstanding members. Mr. Hood belonged to the old progressive school, as shown by the American Radiator Company building in New York, one of his early designs. His work in collaboration with Howeles on the Tribune Tower won him additional fame, although this building is less original and bold in design than work carried out by himself before and after winning the Tribune competition. His work has added greatly to American architecture and will be a source of inspiration and guidance to the younger generation.

A western architect wrote the following about the last Institute Convention: "I am very proud of the Institute and of the men who are willing to pay so heavily for the ideals of the Institute. You know, I think there is quite a tinge of unconscious religious fervor in the high attitude towards the Institute and its ideals. Perhaps this is true of any effort towards the accomplishment of higher purposes." Is there not reason to feel the same about the State Society?

"A New Style of Architecture"

The Milwaukee Journal's Green Sheet of August 16, 1934 again contains an article by our perennial A. I. A. Chapter secretary, written in his usual flowery style. — "The house rose on the lot. It was *nearly* American" —. It would be interesting to hear a lecture on this new style. How near America do you live, Alec? Or is it like near beer?

NEW METHODS OF PURIFYING DRINKING WATER

There has been considerable publicity of late concerning the use of silver for purifying water. From an idea of purely academic interest forty years ago, the process has responded to fundamental research and development until it is now reported to be entirely practical, and is being commercialized in a number of forms.

Two methods are employed. One is an electrical process of "plating" silver ions into the water from two silver electrodes. This process, known as the "Katadyn Process", was developed in Germany and recently introduced into this country. It is said to be particularly useful for treating water in swimming pools and in ice making. Another method recently perfected in the laboratories of a research organization in Milwaukee, Wis., is a direct contact method known as the "Super-Ionite Process." It employs a synthetic highly active silver bearing mineral called "Super-Ionite." The mineral is granular in character like sand, and is used as a filtering material for water, much as sand is used. Unlike sand, however, the mineral is said not only to actually destroy dangerous bacteria, but to possess other unique properties, such as that of removing chlorine and swampy tastes, correcting the natural mineral content, as well as removing the suspended materials that account for much of the uncleanliness in a drinking water supply. It is this combination of properties that should be of patricular interest to the public, for, if the process is really as successful as claimed, it offers a vital means of protection, and a worthwhile elevation of standards in healthful living conditions.

The need for a reliable and economical method for conditioning drinking water at the point of consumption has long been recognized. History shows that the purity of our natural water supplies is a matter of progressive deterioration as population increases. Thus, our municipalities are constantly faced with the problem of providing even a safe water, let alone water of acceptable cleanliness and palatability for direct human consumption. Likewise, in the case of deep wells, it is now recognized by national authorities that with the large number of drilled wells in proximity to the thickly settled districts, there is now a very real menace from these supplies, even though the water bearing strata is hundreds of feet below the surface.

It is true that little publicity has been given these facts, and the reason is apparent when we consider the limited facilities that have heretofore been available for solving a problem of such magnitude. With the introduction of new methods for specifically conditioning drinking water right at the point of consumption, not only to make it safe, but to eliminate objectionable impurities, it becomes expedient that additional information be made available acquainting professional men and public alike with the facts relating to such an important matter.

Sixth District News

(Continued from page 3)

cost of the completed work as covered by the plans and specifications and the payments shall be made as follows: 1/5th of total fee upon completion of preliminary studies. 2/5ths of total fee upon completion of general drawings and specifications. The remaining 2/5ths of total fee for the supervision and necessary detailed drawings shall be paid upon the architects monthly certificates to contractors as the work progresses. The final payment shall be made upon the issuance of final certificates and the completion of the work. (Until the actual completed cost is known, all payments shall be based upon the Architect's original estimated cost of the work.)

ARTICLE 2. The Owner shall understand the total cost of the work be based upon current normal market prices for labor and materials. Other labor and materials furnished by the Owner used in the work shall be computed at above prices. Articles purchased on the Architects advice or under his direction shall be compensated for as mutually agreed upon beforehand.

ARTICLE 3. The Owner shall pay the Architect for the proportion of the normal services actually rendered as defined above when the

work is abandoned in whole or in part or the Architect's services are for other reasons terminated.

ARTICLE 4. The Owner and the Architect are mutually interested in the designing and construction of a building and a mutual understanding of their various duties and functions is necessary.

ARTICLE 5. The Architects relation to his client shall be as professional advisor and his duties and services shall consist of the necessary conferences, preparation of preliminary studies, general working drawings and specifications, taking of bids, letting of contracts, making of scale and full size details, issuing of certificates, complete supervision of the work and the final accounting.

ARTICLE 6. The Owner may expect of the Architect a preliminary estimated cost of the building. The Architect will use his best judgment and will gather all possible information as to recent costs of buildings of a similar type but the Architect cannot guarantee the exactness of the estimate.

ARTICLE 7. The Architect shall furnish the Owner with one complete blueprint set of general working drawings and specifications to be the Owners property.

The Architect shall furnish the following complete sets of drawings and specifications for the purpose of bidding and the construction of the work: Not over 10 sets for work costing $25,000 or under. Not over 20 sets for work costing between $25,000 and $50,000. Not over 30 sets for work costing over $50,000. All additional sets shall be paid for by the Owner.

ARTICLE 8. The Owner shall give the Architect greater control over the plans and specifications when the Owner imposes an unconditional limit of cost of the building.

ARTICLE 9. The Owner shall furnish the Architect with all pertinent facts and data of the site and the full conditions of the contemplated project to enable him to thoroughly understand the full needs and requirements of the problem.

ARTICLE 10. The Owner shall not expect the Architect to materially revise and change drawings which have earlier been crystalized and approved without proper compensation for the entailed expense.

ARTICLE 11. The Owner shall expect the Architect to take only fair competitive bids and which shall be based upon the capability, experience, honesty and financial stability of the bidder. Competition based solely upon price is unfair and improper.

ARTICLE 12. The Owner may reject any or all bids but he shall not do so for the purpose of using other bids not received on the bid date nor in order otherwise to defeat the purpose of the prinicple of fair practice.

ARTICLE 13. When in the opinion of the Owner and the Architect, continuous superintendence in addition to the normal supervision as agreed is required, a superintendent of construction satisfactory to the Architect shall be appointed at a salary paid for by the Owner.

ARTICLE 14. The Architect may retain consulting engineers when the heating, ventilating, structural, mechanical, electrical, sanitary or other special problems require same and the Owner shall reimburse the Architect for the sums expended as mutually agreed upon beforehand.

ARTICLE 15. The Owner shall reimburse the Architect for traveling expense and time spent in travelling as mutually agreed upon beforehand for distances greater than twenty miles from Madison. Lesser distances shall be considered as in the Madison area.

ARTICLE 16. The Architect will endeavor to guard the Owner against defects and deficiencies in labor and materials and by his authority he will reject any part of the work not conforming to the materials as are specified or proper workmanship. He cannot however, guarantee the fulfillment of contracts from causes beyond his power.

A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF MODERNIZATION

The Milwaukee Journal has joined with the 7th District of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects, the Builders Congress, Building and Loan League, Real Estate Board, for the purpose of presenting to the public a practical demonstration of remodeling work.

Committees representing these organizations were appointed and through their efforts have formulated a program. For the purpose of this demonstration, three homes located in various accessible parts of the city have been selected. It is planned to recondition these untenantable, unsanitary, and unsaleable homes into livable, homelike, and valuable properties.

The Committee representing the District Number 7 of the State Association has on behalf of the organization consulted with other organization Committees visited the buildings suggested for this demonstration of which three homes were finally selected. The selection of architects was delegated to your committees. It was necessary to select architects who would be able to present outstanding examples of architectural work for these remodeling and modernizing jobs.

The names of architects, qualified by reason of past performance to carry out the work, were placed in a hat. The successful architects were to be the first three drawn.

The entire work is to be devoid of all personal advertising and for this reason the names of contracting firms, architects and others employed will not be disclosed, their work being carried out as representatives of the group which they represent.

The remuneration to be paid for architectural services will be 10%. Each architect is to keep actual cost of his services and any amount under 10% to be divided, one half to go to the 7th District and the Building and Loan League.

To date the necessary plans and specifications have been completed and construction started. During the construction, the homes will be open to the public for inspection, and each day and evening representatives of each organization are to be on hand to explain the work. Each building, after the jobs are completed, will be open for inspection for two additional weeks and offered for sale; and, all money derived from such sales, over and above the actual cost of remodeling, will be given to the Milwaukee County Community Fund.

We believe that these alteration jobs will benefit the architectural profession through the education of the public of the benefits of properly planned remodeling jobs.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BUILDING CONGRESS

The Building Congress, of which the State Association of Wisconsin Architects is a member, met at 3 o'clock, August 27, at the Builders Club at the request of Mr. A. Matt Werner, State Housing Director, to explain the Better Housing Program of the National Housing Act sponsored by the United States Government. Frank R. Bell, the executive assistant to Mr. Werner, was in the chair, and after preliminary explanation of the purposes of the Act introduced Mr. Werner who explained in detail its workings and emphasized its simplicity. Mr. Werner then announced that his selection for the General Chairman of the campaign was William F. Eichfeldt. Mr. Eichfeldt addressed the meeting making it quite clear that he would accept this chairmanship only if proper funds were immediately provided for carrying on the campaign, which should be launched at once.

The members of the Construction Industry expressed themselves as being certain that their organizations could furnish the necessary funds. Mr. Eichfeldt requested the secretaries of the various organizations to canvass their members and report back to him at once. Mr. Eichfeldt talked of the personnel of the Advisory Board and it was decided to hold a meeting of the secretaries of all the organizations at 3 o'clock on August 28, for the purpose of recommending names for the Advisory Board.

It was stated that about 41,000 buildings were in need of repairs, and that if the major portion had work done it would do much to reduce the unemployment in the building trades this coming winter. William L. Coffee, head of the F. E. R. A., sent word that they would furnish all of the white collar men for the clerical work, solicitations, etc., and word was also received from Chairman of the County Board, Gene Warnimont, that the County would furnish all the office space required for general offices. These two donations will save the Campaign Committee many thousands of dollars.

Mr. Werner further stated that the Act provided for loans from 100 to 2000 dollars for fixed improvements and additions, and that the money would be loaned through banks which are auhorized under the act to make loans. Property owners whose taxes are paid whether they are mortgaged or not, provided that the interest is paid up to date, are the only people that can qualify. The interest rate is approximately 9.72%, and the loan is paid back in monthly installments in from one to three years. The owner may secure his own bids for the contemplated work and upon its approval by his bank proceed as in any private building operation. No indorsements or chattels are required. Mr. Werner estimated that at least $10,000,000 would be expended on this Better Housing program. Within the next few days publicity will be begun, he stated, and Owners, Contractors, and Architects will have ample opportunity to get all the information required so that work can be started at once. This program has already begun, a number of loans have already been made, and the Administrator hopes that many jobs will be underway within the next few days.

Letter to the Executive Board

August 30, 1934

The Executive Board, Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:

District No. 4 of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects wishes to submit the following resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED—

1. That District No. 4 of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects recognizes that the Executive Board of the above association has been and still is very active in carrying out anything to the good of the architectural profession;

2. That members of District No. 4 in meeting assembled at Wausau, August 28, 1934, do hereby commend and thank the Executive Board for their untiring efforts in this just cause;

3. That a copy of this resolution be mailed to the State Executive Board advising them we appreciate the work they are doing.

Signed:

Sec. Dist. No. 4, C. J. Billmeyer

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REAL PROPERTY INVENTORY IN 63 CITIES, AS OF FEBRUARY, 1934

TOTAL NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES AND NUMBER USING THE PRINCIPAL SPECIFIED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION

Geographical Division	Number Dwelling Structures	No. of Cities	PRINCIPAL MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION						
			Wood	Brick	Stone	Concrete	Stucco	Other	Not Reported
New England	173,688	6	165,493	5,251	254	350	2,057	170	113
Middle Atlantic	125,476	5	99,094	20,266	487	995	4,201	367	66
South Atlantic	253,218	11	190,562	50,523	1,073	1,306	8,540	907	307
East North Central	194,424	7	172,059	15,893	180	854	4,590	739	109
East South Central	129,220	4	117,584	8,961	448	299	1,399	446	83
West North Central	305,530	10	225,945	18,793	802	1,158	56,008	2,599	225
West South Central	181,256	7	152,940	23,741	429	251	3,019	662	214
Mountain	89,309	9	38,423	34,593	386	1,165	10,556	4,034	152
Pacific	276,400	4	242,366	8,146	218	851	24,152	576	91
TOTAL	1,728,521	63	1,404,466	186,167	4,277	7,229	114,522	10,500	1,360

Compiled in Statistical Division, A. D. Morehouse, Chief Statistician, Real Property Inventory Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. July 20, 1934. Preliminary Figures.

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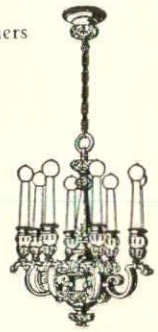

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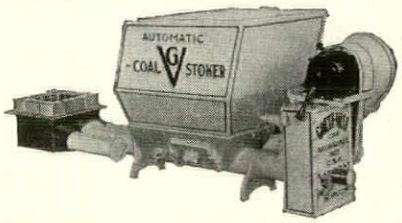

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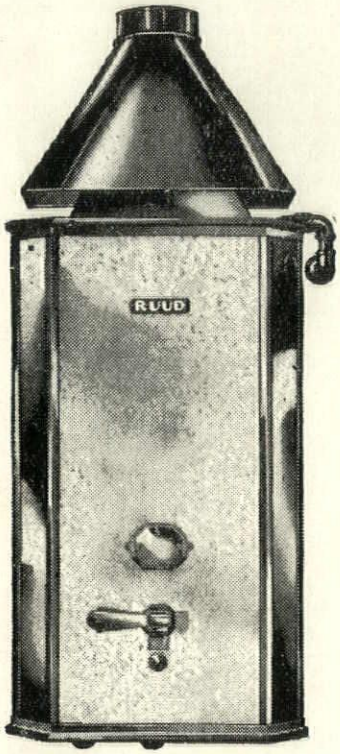

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IMPORTANT REMINDER

In the August issue of THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT, we printed a draft of the proposed code for Wisconsin Architects, and enclosed a questionnaire. The State Administrator required and approved this questionnaire. If you have not sent in your questionnaire, please do it at once. It is to be sent to William G. Herbst, secretary, 1249 N. Franklin Place. The Administrator has requested to give him the results of our vote on the proposed code as quickly as possible.

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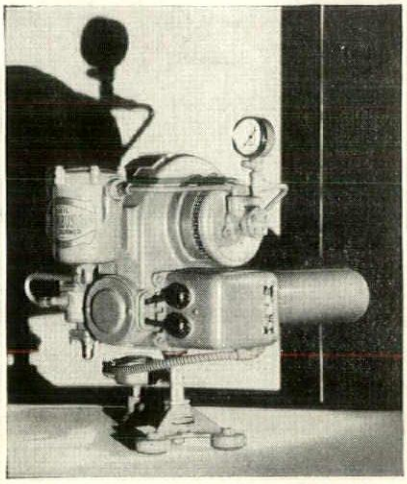

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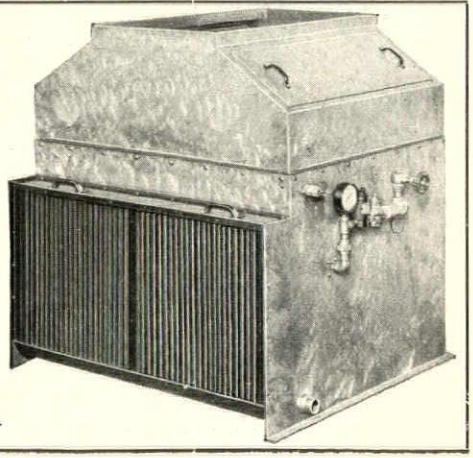
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